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INDIAN NOTES ABOUT DOGS

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

Second Edition, Revised and considerably enlarged. Rs. 2.

INDIAN HORSE NOTES,

An epitome of useful information arranged for ready reference on emergencies and specially adapted for Officers and Mofussil Residents, all technical terms explained and simplest remedies selected.

THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA.

INDIAN
NOTES ABOUT DOGS,
THEIR
DISEASES AND TREATMENT.

COMPILED BY
MAJOR C ——— ,
AUTHOR OF " HORSE NOTES.

FIFTH EDITION

CALCUTTA
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PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

It was with a feeling of gratified surprise that I received within four months of the issue of the first edition, a letter from the publishers of "Indian Notes about Dogs" requesting the immediate preparation of a second edition.

I take the present opportunity of heartily thanking those gentlemen who have complied with the invitation contained in my first preface to write to me regarding any additions or improvements they could suggest. All such communications have received careful consideration, resulting in the addition of much new matter, especially regarding feeding and cleaning ; also regarding the treatment of mothers and their litters.

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THE want of a moderately priced practical treatise on Dogs, especially adapted for India, has long been felt. This is proved by the applications made to publishers enquiring for such a work. There are, doubtless, many persons more qualified than myself to supply the demand ; but as none of them have come forward, I thought it best to lead the way by printing some manuscript notes on the subject, which I have compiled for the use of myself and friends at various times during past years. A little work published by me at the close of 1878, styled "Horse Notes, by Major C.," especially adapted for officers and mofussil residents in India, met with a very flattering reception ; but some correspondents have

asked me whether I could not issue a fresh edition of it with a few chapters, treating in a similar, concise and practical manner, on Dogs. That has partly induced me to issue this work. No one can feel more than I do, that it is by no means perfect, and probably incomplete in some respects, though I have done my best with the time and means at my disposal to prevent these defects. However, such as it is, it is the first of its sort published in India ; and I shall feel greatly obliged to readers who can suggest improvements or point out defects and omissions, if they will write to me on the subject with a view to improvements in further editions. All communications to be addressed to "The Author of Indian Notes about Dogs," care of Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta.

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Part II.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

As a general rule, medicines have a similar effect on dogs as on human beings, with two great exceptions,—*viz.*, laudanum, of which a dog requires three times the dose for a man to produce the same effect; and calomel, which, the reverse of laudanum, produces extreme irritation of the lining of a dog's stomach and entrails, so that a man could take with impunity a dose that would kill two large dogs. As regards aloes, also, there is a peculiarity, for a moderate-sized dog could take as much aloes as would kill two men.

Carbolic acid is bad for dogs, and should not be used, as the skin absorbs it into the system, when it impedes the action of the heart, and may thereby cause death.

THE PULSE of a dog can be felt on the inside of the fore-leg, above the knee, or by placing the hand on the lower part of his chest. In health there are from 90 to 100 beats per minute.

PRACTICAL RULES.

TO GIVE PILLS OR POWDERS TO ORDINARY DOGS.—Sit down on a chair, place the dog on his hind legs between your knees with his back towards you. Tie a towel round his shoulders to prevent his resisting with forelegs. Force open his mouth by pressure of forefinger and thumb on the *lips* of the upper jaw, which prevents his biting your fingers; with forefinger of other hand pass the pill as far back in the throat as possible, keeping nose well up in the air. Let the dog close his mouth, but don't let his nose down for some time to prevent his vomiting the medicine up, which he can easily do at will if his head be free.

Balls of nauseous ingredients should be

wrapped in thin paper and covered with sweet oil; or, if the dog is not off his feed, the pill may be hidden in a small bit of meat, which the dog will swallow of his own accord. Powders are usually mixed with equal quantities of sugar, and placed far back on the tongue, the mouth having been opened as here described. A powder may also be given by mixing it well with butter and smearing it, as if in fun, a little at a time on the nose, when the dog promptly licks it off.

TO GIVE PILLS TO A BIG OR SAVAGE DOG.—Two persons required. Put the dog with his rump in a corner, straddle across him, put a strong cloth into his mouth, bring it together over the nose, where it is held firmly with one hand, and the other hand with another cloth similarly holds the lower jaw, whilst your assistant inserts the pill as above.

TO GIVE DRENCH.—Hold him as for a pill, and pour the physic down his throat with a spoon or from a sodawater bottle. Only give

a little at a time and let the dog shut his mouth, or he cannot swallow the dose. Then repeat till all is finished, after which his head must be kept up till you feel sure he will not vomit the physic up.

ANOTHER MODE OF GIVING A DRENCH.—Raise the dog's head gently and draw aside the corner of the mouth so as to pull the loose cheek from the teeth. Pour as much of the liquid as can be done without spilling into the pouch thus formed, from a spoon or pewter squirt. The fluid will trickle down, and the dog must swallow it, when more is to be given, till gradually the whole dose is consumed. This plan requires much patience, but is useful when a dog will not open his teeth except from sheer force.

TO GIVE ENEMAS TO A DOG.—Place him on his side on a table, with one person to hold him there, whilst another inserts the pipe (well greased into the rectum, and pumps the fluid, usually one to two pints) inside. The ordi-

nary clyster for human beings will do ; don't insert more than 2 or 3 inches of the pipe.

TO MUZZLE A DOG FOR OPERATIONS.—If possible, get proper wire muzzle : if you can't, then use a cone of leather sufficiently large to enable him to put his tongue out, and well pierced with holes for fresh air, to be connected to the collar by a strap on either side.

For emergencies, bind a piece of strong tape round his jaws as near as you can to his eyes. Tie it in a knot between his eyes, and fasten the ends over his forehead to the collar to prevent the muzzle slipping off.

TO BLEED.—Cut hair off a spot close to windpipe. Tie a string tightly round neck till you can feel the vein rise between the string and the head. Stick lancet well into the swollen vein, and bring it out in such a way as to make inside of the hole large enough for blood to escape. Instead of the neck, a vein on the inner side of a forearm may be used.

The quantity of blood depends so entirely on the size of the dog and its condition, that no rule can be laid down beyond avoiding fainting from taking too much blood. The maximum quantity would be about one ounce of blood for every three pounds of the animal's weight.

TO STOP THE BLEEDING, remove the string and run a pin through the lips of the wound, and wrap some tow or thread round the ends of the pin (the point of which should be then cut off). After four days, remove the pin, leaving the tow or thread to fall off by itself.

TO SETON.—Pick up a fold of skin and stick a lancet or knife through it. Through this hole pass a piece of tape smeared with blistering ointment, by means of a large bodkin or seton-needle, and tie the two ends of tape loosely together. Take care the dog does not bite or scratch the place, using muzzle, if necessary, for this purpose.

The object in using setons is to promote a

discharge of matter from any particular part and keep up an irritation there.

TO VACCINATE.—Prick the thin skin on inside of ear obliquely, with a lancet, four or five times, the point of the lancet being freshly dipped each time in good vaccine lymph. This is believed by some persons to be an effectual guard against distemper, but is of doubtful efficacy.

TO GIVE CHLOROFORM TO A DOG.—Make him lie down on a table, patting and soothing him till he is quiet. Fold a napkin into a conical shape, pour about twenty drops of chloroform into the small end, and hold the open end over the dog's nose and mouth so that he inhales the drug. Don't remove this till he is insensible; this is shown by the animal not wincing if the white of his eye is touched. If he shows any signs of returning sensibility before any required operation is finished, a further similar application of chloroform will be necessary.

ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.

A small wound is best left alone, as the dog's tongue will keep it clean if accessible ; and if any healing ointment were applied, the dog would lick it off. If, however, the injury to the skin be on any spot, such as back of the head, where the dog cannot lick it, first wash the place clean with warm water, and when bleeding has stopped, apply common sticking-plaster. Don't use carbolic acid in any form, as it is injurious to dogs, though so good for horses.

If the wound be very large, the sides must be drawn together by one or two (as few as possible) plain stitches of strong silk. The dog will try to pull these out, so it may be necessary to muzzle him. Put a large bandage over the stiches, and change it often, or it will get foul. If the red granulations show above the skin, touch them lightly with damp bluestone (sulphate of copper) once a

day. The dog's skin only heals by granulation, and not, as in human beings, by the torn sides of a wound re-uniting.

BROKEN BONES.

The fracture is usually plainly visible, but in any case can be felt by finger. If a rib is broken, at once tie a flannel bandage (or a horse girth will do for emergency) tightly round the chest: tie the dog to his bed to prevent his jumping about, and feed on slops; keep bowels open, and if restless from pain, give sedatives of opium, one grain being an average dose. These instructions apply equally in all cases of fracture. A broken leg should be set first by pulling the two ends apart, then tightly wrapped in flannel, and two wooden splints applied and kept on for three weeks or a month for a foreleg and six weeks for a hindleg.

DISLOCATIONS can be felt by hand. If of knee or toe, two persons should at once

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reduce the dislocation by pulling strongly the two parts of the limb injured in opposite directions till the joint slips back into its proper place; after which rest and low diet, to prevent inflammation, are necessary. If the hip, as is often the case, be dislocated, professional assistance is indispensable; whilst it is being sought, keep the dog quite quiet, giving sedatives, if necessary, for that purpose.

SPECIAL TREATMENT OF BITCHES AND PUPS.

There is no fixed rule as to when bitches will be in heat; usually it is every sixth month, but it varies from every fourth to every twelfth month. The first indication is a slight enlargement of the teats for a week or so, before the vagina commences to swell. Heat lasts three weeks; after the first week the bitch bleeds at the vagina for three or four days, during which she should not be crossed by a dog; but directly the bleeding

stops, say twelfth day from the commencement, is the best time for breeding purposes. In the meanwhile she should either be provided with a pair of drawers or kept out of the way of dogs. It is usual to allow the selected sire to have two visits, though one probably suffices. After this she must be again isolated, or wear drawers, till the heat ceases, or she will certainly mix the breed.

Steady but not violent exercise is beneficial for a bitch in whelp, and she must not be allowed to get too fat or too lean (that is, the ribs should be clearly preceptible to the hand, but not to the eye). Soup, milk and bread, and oatmeal are the best food shortly previous to confinement, which usually takes place sixty-three or sixty-four days after copulation, and is preceded by milk appearing in the teats, and a mucous discharge from the vagina for one or two days. On the appearance of these symptoms a daily meal of cold-boiled sheep's liver may be given, but no stronger aperient

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is required. Don't put the bitch into a warm bath, nor check the vaginal discharge, which continues for a week after parturition.

The best arrangement for the confinement is a large board with a piece of old carpet nailed on it (to give foothold for the pups when sucking) and a raised edge to prevent the young ones tumbling off, with some straw on it for warmth and comfort.

Milk and water mixed and given several times a day, half warm, is the best food for a few days after confinement, when broth may be given and the ordinary food gradually resumed. A little daily exercise with liberal diet is conducive to the secretion of milk.

The tail and dew claws may be cropped before weaning, but ears should not be cut till the pup is four months old. The dew claws can best be removed with a pair of common wire-nippers. Weaning is usually done when pup is five weeks old.

An experienced person can tell during the

fourth week after copulation whether the bitch has conceived, and how many pups she will have, by placing the animal gently on her side on a table and manipulating the intestines. From the fourth to the seventh week, these signs are scarcely perceptible ; but after that period any one can feel and count the pups. It is well to remember though that there is generally one more than can be felt by the hand.

Few bitches in India have strength to suckle more than three, or at the outside four, pups satisfactorily. The young have a trick of neglecting the two most forward teats because they are less comfortable than the others. In this case the fluid should be extracted from them by gentle squeezing between the finger and thumb. If this be neglected, the mother becomes restless, with hot tongue, dry nose, feeble appetite, and yelps when walking.

If all the pups die, it will be necessary to milk the mother by hand three times a day

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till secretion of milk ceases. An aperient should also be given, and the diet be limited. Rubbing the teats with salad oil and gin mixed in equal proportions often dries up the milk.

To bring up pups by hand get a baby's bottle with wash-leather teat. Prick the leather all over with a needle, and inside it place a small bit of sponge to afford resistance to the pup's tongue which naturally wraps round the teat in sucking. Each pup takes from ten to fifteen minutes for a meal, and requires 4 or 5 doses of cow's milk during the twenty-four hours. The sponge and teat should be frequently renewed as they get sour, though this may be lessened by keeping them in a solution of carbonate of soda. Weaning is effected by giving a saucer of milk, which they gradually learn to lap. At first, weaning puppies require to be fed four times daily, then three times, up to six months of age, and twice up to one year; as a rough

guide to quantity, allow one ounce per diem of food for every pound of the pup's weight.

"Worming" is an obsolete and useless barbarity which should never be revived.

RULES FOR SELECTING PUPS.

Fatness is desirable as a sign of good constitution. Every full-grown dog ought to have a black nose, but the color when first born is invariably red; it is therefore necessary to wait for a fortnight after birth, when a small bluish-black mark becomes perceptible. If this be in the centre of the slit which divides the nostrils, the nose will ultimately be black; if, on any other part of the nose, it will only be partially black; if there is no such mark up to three weeks of age, the nose will always be flesh-colored.

With Bull-dog and Bull-terrier pups, the slits formed by the closed eyelids should lie across the head and not be parallel to its length.

Greyhound pups should be held up by the toes of the forelegs, and those be selected whose hind quarters hang lowest.

If a pup of a sporting breed is held up by the tail, he should be able to put back his forepaws beyond his ears, as this is indicative of good shoulders.

RULES FOR FEEDING AND EXERCISE.

Feeding of all dogs should, so far as possible, be at regular hours, once or twice a day, but not oftener. The daily quantity of food should be from one-twentieth to one-twelfth of the weight of the animal, according to its work and exercise; or one ounce of food for every pound of a dog's weight is a fair guide. For house dogs the best food is boiled oatmeal porridge, mixed with a little meat or broth to flavour it. Indian corn may be mixed in equal proportion with the oatmeal. The custom very prevalent in India of allow-

ing dogs to habitually feed on remnants of curries and other highly spiced dishes from their master's table, is decidedly bad and conducive to diseases.

Dogs can fast for forty-eight consecutive hours and even longer without any injury ; in this respect they differ diametrically from horses. Butter, fat, or grease as food render the skin diseased and make the body gross. Food ready cut up and served on a clean plate is calculated to cause excessive fat, costiveness and encrustation of tartar on the teeth ; but an occasional bone, with a little dirt on it, will counteract this, and prove as beneficial to the canine species as the habitual use of a tooth-brush is for human beings.

A powerful dog in robust health can dispose of a meal of bones with great satisfaction to himself ; but pet or house dogs not having their digestive organs in such good condition, would suffer from the same meal. Nevertheless their instinct is, even when

pampered on cooked delicacies, to indulge surreptitiously in gnawing some old bone devoid of meat, which they often keep buried in the ground for the express purpose. This instinct should not be checked, but aided by supplying the animal with a large knuckle or other bone, entirely denuded of meat. The larger the better, as it is only for gnawing. The bones of fowls, poultry or game should not, therefore, be given as they are easily crushed and swallowed, when rugged portions of bone may cause injury internally. The bone should be thrown on the ground as a little earth will improve it, taking care, of course, that it is not on an ant's nest.

When oatmeal is not procurable or a change of diet is desired, cold boiled rice with gravy or broth poured over it as a relish, or dog biscuit may be substituted. For outdoor dogs at hard work, paunch, tripe or liver are excellent meat; but the latter has a tendency, with some dogs, to act as a mild aperient, and its

action must, therefore, be carefully watched at first. Beef and horseflesh are certainly bad for all except fox hounds or other large coarse dogs on strong work, both having a decided effect in producing tapeworms and skin disease. When meat, as above mentioned, is given, it should first be boiled, as raw flesh would be too stimulating for India.

It is advisable to watch a dog whilst feeding, and if it shows by slackening of the movements of the jaws and raising its head that it has satisfied its hunger, the unconsumed portion of the food should be removed to prevent over-feeding, with its usual results of deranged liver and stomach. Any ordinary dog-boy or mehter should have sufficient intelligence for this duty when once it has been explained to him.

If a dog declines to partake of its usual food, the better plan is not to offer any further refreshment till the regular hour for the next meal. But as loss of appetite is often

the precursor of disease, the animal must be carefully watched for further symptoms. An occasional fast for a dog not at work is beneficial, and may ward off disease.

Potatoes, boiled thoroughly, mashed and served cold, are suitable for mixing with other food, or as a change. Cold boiled greens act as a gentle laxative, but few animals will eat them. Bits off a hot joint are decidedly injurious though evidently highly appreciated from the way badly trained dogs beg for them whilst their masters are at table.

Small house dogs may be fed entirely on dry crusts of bread, or biscuits soaked in milk or gravy, which should be poured boiling over the food and then allowed to cool; a meatless bone being also given daily for gnawing.

It is a great mistake to suppose that anything unfit for human consumption will still be good enough for the dogs; any meat given to them should be fresh and wholesome, though it may be coarse. Nothing smoked or burnt,

nor refuse, nor tainted flesh, is therefore suitable.

Dogs do not require salt to be mixed with their food. In fact it is a sort of poison for them, and a reference to the prescriptions contained in this work will show that it is recommended as an emetic. Mustard, pepper, and other table condiments, it need hardly be said, are still less appropriate.

For sick animals the following articles of diet are recommended, *viz.*, good *fresh* beef-tea, Liebig's extract, arrowroot, starch, powdered biscuit, ground rice, oatmeal and oswego. Any of these may be mixed with water, boiled to the consistency of common gruel and administered cold at intervals of an hour or half an hour as required. Whatever remains at night should be thrown away, and a fresh supply prepared daily, or in hot weather even twice a day.

To keep a dog in health, exercise is absolutely essential, and should be vigorous and

exhilarating. If he can accompany his master in his morning ride or walk, it will be far more beneficial than the usual stroll with chain on under the care of the dog-boy or mehter. Exercise both morning and evening is desirable, but if only practicable once a day, let it be in the morning. Even when a master is unable to proceed further than his compound, he can still manage to give his dog some exercise by a chase after imaginary cats or rats, or fetching and carrying sticks, or even a good romp. During the long weary Indian day, with its compulsory confinement indoors, it is not a bad plan to teach dogs simple tricks as a mental diversion for them. Colonel Hutchinson's work called "Dog Breaking" gives good rules for instructing dogs.

In England animals frequently incur disease from defective sleeping accommodation. A damp or cold kennel will cause rheumatism, and even mere dirt will be prejudicial to health. In India, dogs usually sleep in their

master's bedrooms as it is part of their duty to give notice of the approach of thieves or strangers. They should not be allowed to get on the bed, but should have a raised place of their own. Nothing can be better for this than an ordinary cane-bottomed dining-room chair, or a charpoy, which is also highly approved by the animal's during hot-weather ; in the cold season it is only necessary to cover the seat with a blanket. If, however, a kennel be provided, it should be sufficiently raised from the ground, say, from one to two feet, to prevent damp by a free circulation of air underneath it. The straw should be changed daily, and the kennel occasionally washed with boiling water to prevent fleas and vermin accumulating. If, however, these pests do appear, treat dog and kennel as described hereafter in Part III.

Instructions regarding the daily washing or cleaning will be found under the heading "Treatment in India of Imported Dogs," p. 93.

Part II.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 grain	...gr.	
1 scruple	...	፬i = 20 grains.
1 drachm	...drm.(፮i)	= 60 „
1 ounce	...oz. (፯i)	= 437·5 „
1 pound	...lb.	= 7000 „

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 minim	min. (m)	
1 fluid drachm fl. drm.	(፫i)	= 60 minims.
1 fluid ounce	fl. oz.(፫i)	= 8 fluid drachms.
1 pint	... O	= 20 fluid ounces.
1 gallon	... C	= 8 pints.

For emergencies, when proper weights are not procurable, the following rough equivalents may be useful :

One rupee	...	3 drachms, or 180 grains.
An eight-anna piece...	1½ „ „	90 „
A four-anna piece	...	45 grains.
A two-anna piece	... 23 „	(nearly).
A half-anna	... 200 „	
A pice	... 100 „	
Two Indian postage stamps	...	1 grain.

For liquids, a common sherry glass usually contains two ounces, and a tumbler holds about 10 ounces or half a pint.

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR DOGS.*

(Numbered consecutively for facility of subsequent reference, and arranged alphabetically.)

ALTERATIVES (*i.e.*, which act very gradually on the constitution, and therefore require to be continued some time).

1. A tablespoonful of cod-liver oil twice a day.

* Many of the ingredients mentioned are procurable in the bazaars, but as inferior drugs fail in the desired effect, and adulterated drugs are positively injurious, it is far better to get medicines direct from a respectable firm. I can most confidently recommend Messrs. Bathgate & Co., of Calcutta, who have supplied me for more than twenty years. I have never seen any article from them of an unsatisfactory quality. Their prices are reasonable, and they are extremely prompt in despatching anything required.—AUTHOR.

2. Or—

Ethiops mineral	... ½ ounce.
Cream of tartar	... 1 „
Nitre	... 2 drachms.

Divide into 16 or 20 doses, and give one night and morning, in all skin diseases.

3. Or—

Iodide of potassium	... 2 to 4 grains.
Liquid extract of sarsaparilla	1 drachm.

To be mixed and given in a little water twice a day.

ANODYNES (*to alleviate pain*).**4. For mild diarrhœa—**

Castor oil	... 1 tablespoonful.
Laudanum	... 1 to 2 drachms.

Mixed as a drench, to be given every second or third day till diarrhœa stops.

5. For bad diarrhœa or purging—

Powdered catechu	... 1 drachm.
Prepared chalk	... 2 drachms.
Opium	... 6 grains.

Mix and divide into 12 powders ; give one every three hours in boiled flour or milk.

6. For spasms or cramp—

Laudanum	...	2 drachms.
Spirit of turpentine	...	1 drachm.
Sulphuric æther	...	1 „
Gruel	...	6 ounces.

To be mixed and injected as a clyster.

APERIENTS.**7. To act on liver—**

Aloes	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.
Calomel	...	2 to 3 grains.
Oil of caraway	...	6 drops.

Mixed with little syrup to make a ball, and to be repeated every six hours till dog purges.

8. Or—

Calomel	...	3 to 5 grains.
Jalap	...	10 to 20 „

Mixed with little syrup to form a ball, is a strong purgative.

9. One pint of warm soapsuds as a clyster for mild constipation.

-
- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-----|----------------------|
| 10. | Castor oil | ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. |
| | Spirit of turpentine | ... | 2 to 3 drachms. |
| | Common salt | ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. |
| | Gruel | ... | 6 to 8 ounces. |

To be mixed and injected as a clyster.

Note.—Cold boiled liver is a gentle laxative. When castor oil is given alone, an ordinary dose is from two to four drachms. If castor oil is not available, olive oil in doses of two tablespoonsful can be used as a laxative.

BLISTERS.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----------|---------------|
| 11. | Hog's lard | ... | 4 ounces. | } Well mixed. |
| | Spanish flies | ... | 1 ounce. | |
| 12. | For tumours, paint daily with tincture of iodine. | | | |

COUGH MIXTURE.

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| 13. | Ipecacuanha wine | ... | 5 to 10 drops. |
| | Mucilage | ... | 2 drachms. |
| | Sweet spirits of nitre | ... | 20 to 30 drops. |
| | Paregoric | ... | 1 drachm. |
| | Camphor mixture | ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. |

Mix and give night and morning.

If cough is merely a symptom of worms, treat for worms.

CAUSTICS.

14. Nitrate of silver is the best. Bluestone (sulphate of copper) is milder and particularly good for the toes when ulcerated. Burnt alum in powder is a very mild caustic.

DIURETICS (*to cause increased secretion of urine*).

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| 15. Ginger | ... 2 grains. |
| Digitalis | ... $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. |
| Nitre | ... 6 grains. |

Mix with linseed meal and water and give as a ball.

EMBROCATIONS.

16. For rheumatism or strains—

Spirit of turpentine	... $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Liquor of ammonia	... $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Laudanum	... $\frac{1}{2}$ „

Mix, shake before using, and rub the mixture in.

17. Or—

Olive oil	... 6 ounces.
Aqua ammonia	... 2 „
Oil of turpentine	... 1 ounce.
Origanum	... 2 drachms.

Shake the bottle well, and rub the part with the mixture twice a day till it becomes hot and tender. Observe rest.

EMETICS.

18. One quarter grain of tartar emetic in solution, for middling-sized dog, to be repeated, if necessary, at intervals of two hours, will be found sufficiently strong for India.

Or a drench of one teaspoonful of salt and one of mustard in half a pint of tepid water.

Or a teaspoonful or two of common salt.

FEVER POWDERS.

19. Nitre in powder	... 3 to 5 grains.
Tartar emetic	... $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

Mix and put dry on the dog's tongue every night and morning.

Or—

Sulphate of quinine ... 2 scruples.

Extract of gentian ... 1 drachm.

Mixed with sufficient syrup of ginger to make 20 pills, of which one should be given three times a day.

LOTIONS.

20. *For eyes.*—Sulphate of zinc, 20 grains, with half pint of water. Eyes to be washed night and morning with this, or one drachm extract of goulard with one ounce of distilled water.

21. *For penis.*—Mix one grain chloride of zinc with one ounce of distilled water.

22. *For canker in ear.*—Mix one scruple of extract of lead with an ounce of distilled water.

MANGE OINTMENT.

23. Powdered aloes ... 2 drachms.

White hellebore ... 4 „

Sulphur ... 4 ounces.

Lard or train oil ... 6 „

Oil of thyme ... $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

To be well rubbed on, and the dog muzzled to prevent his licking the ointment.

24. For red mange add one ounce of mercurial ointment.

RESTORATIVES (*after great fatigue*).

25. Cold tea with a little spirit in it.

26. Sherry and water.

TONICS.

27. Sulphate of quinine	... 1 to 3 grains.
Extract of hemlock	... 2 „
Ginger	... 2 „

Mix and give twice a day.

28. Sulphate of zinc	... 2 to 4 grains.
Extract of gentian	... 3 „

Mix and form a bolus, to be taken three times a day.

WORM MIXTURE.

29. One scruple powdered glass mixed with butter as a ball, followed after six hours by two tablespoonsful of castor oil.

30. Or $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm turpentine, 2 scruples areca (betul) nut. To be repeated three or four times, if necessary, at intervals of five or six days.

Followed by a dose of castor oil in four hours.

31. Or half drachm powdered areca (betul) nut, mixed with butter, in a ball to be given after the dog has been kept at least twelve hours without food ; to be followed after four hours by two or three tablespoonsful of castor-oil.

32. Or one to three drachms of "kamala" finely powdered.

WORM DRENCH.

33. Put from half to one ounce pomegranate bark in $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water ; let it stand for twenty-four hours, then boil down to half the quantity and filter. Divide into three portions, and give at intervals of thirty minutes.

Part III.

EXTERNAL OR SUPERFICIAL DISEASES.

SURFEIT or **BLOTCH**, *from neglect or improper management, bad feeding, want of exercise.*

Symptoms.—Small eruptions on belly and thighs, roundish shape, about half-inch diameter : after few days scabs drop off, leaving spot red and bare. Not contagious.

Treatment.—Mild aperient (No. 7), regular exercise, vegetable diet, and good bedding, which should be frequently renewed.

MANGE, *from poverty, filth, contagion, or probably hereditary.*

Symptoms.—Skin red and cracked with offensive discharge and scabs. Hair comes off in large patches. Highly contagious. Parasites are present in the skin.

Treatment.—Same as above, but also apply the Mange ointment (No. 23).

Don't forget to muzzle the dog to prevent his licking the stuff.

A simple treatment, when the ointment (No. 23) cannot be readily procured, is as follows:—Five grains sulphur (*gundhuk* in Hindustani) three times daily; also rub into the skin equal parts of lard and sulphur mixed. The skin should be well washed with yellow (not with carbolic) soap each time before applying this mixture, which should be done before a fire or in the sun to make the ointment flow freely over the skin.

RED MANGE, *from high feeding and basking before a fire as lap-dogs do.*

Symptoms.—Dog looks as if he had been sprinkled over with brick-dust. Commences usually on fore-legs, then on hind-legs, and after some weeks spreads to back.

Skin not scabby, and general health good, but constant scratching.

Treatment.—Treat as above. Apply the ointment (No. 24).

Don't use carbolic acid in any form for any skin disease of dogs.

INFLAMMATION, *from fleas, lice or ticks.*

Symptoms.—Constant scratching. By looking at roots of the hair the insects can be seen. Ticks have bloated bodies and spider-like legs, by which they hold on firmly. Lice often cover the body, and especially crowd upon the dog's head, around the eyes and the lips.

N.B.—Dog-lice will not live on a human being.

Treatment.—Keating's Persian insect powder is first-rate for temporary relief; when a fresh assortment of insects have assembled, use the powder again. If not available, try—

Acetic acid	... 4 ounces.
Borax	... $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Distilled water	... 5 ounces.

Well mixed and washed into roots of the hair.

Ticks should never be pulled, but cut off with a pair of scissors. The Circassian insect powder, sold by Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay, is said to be very efficacious. If nothing else be available, a little powdered camphor or "butch" finely ground, rubbed on the coat, will afford temporary relief from fleas. The kennel, if possible, should be changed; if not, it must be thoroughly purified by pouring boiling water on it till all insects are dead, and then painting the woodwork with spirits of turpentine. Instead of straw give shavings of yellow deal, if available, for bedding, or substitute bran or sand for a short time.

Temporary riddance of fleas can also be effected by rubbing a dog's coat well with any soft soap and letting it so remain for half an hour; then wash off the lather, and the fleas, either dead or stupified, come away with it.

Lice can be removed by saturating dog's hair for twelve hours or more with common

castor-oil (about 2 or 3 lb). This will act also on the bowels mildly. The oil can be removed by washing with yolk of eggs.

Maggots in sores may be got rid of by placing freshly powdered camphor in the sore or by a dressing of equal parts of spirits of turpentine and oil, or by covering the place twice daily with finely powdered *ghoor butch*. This is procurable in most bazaars, and has a decided curative effect on sores besides killing the maggots.

WARTS, *from constitutional liability.*

Symptoms.—Red tumours inside the legs.

Treatment.—They should be removed by the knife or ligature by a professional person. Give the alterative (No. 2).

FOOT-SORE, *from exceptionally hard work, such as a day's shooting after months of idleness.*

Symptoms.—Besides weariness, that cuticle covering the bottom of the dog's foot being worn away, the sole is tender and raw.

Treatment.—Rest is required for nature to supply a new cuticle. Sponge the foot tenderly with tepid water to remove dirt, then dry with soft rag. Soak rags in a lotion of 2 grains of chloride of zinc, 2 drops essence of lemon, with one ounce of water, and bind them over the sore-foot, covering the whole with a bit of oilskin. Recommence work gradually when new cuticle is formed.

Bathing a dog's feet in tepid water in which a little powdered alum and common salt has been dissolved, will also afford relief.

INTERNAL DISEASES.

FEVER, *from exposure to cold or wet. Sometimes called* INFLUENZA.

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, skin hot, shivering fits often at commencement, constipation, and highly-coloured urine. Often accompanied by running at nose and eyes, and cough as well, but no great loss of strength or condition.

Treatment.—Mild aperient (No. 7) ; no stimulating food, but vegetable diet. After aperient has ceased to act, give remedy No. 19 ; or if there be cough, give cough mixture (No. 13), followed by tonic if there be debility. Fresh air essential ; no violent exercise, though a walk may be allowed. Tonics must never be given whilst fever is actually on. For high fever, one-sixth of a grain of tartar emetic may be given every four hours till fever abates ; and if there be also constipation, as is common, a daily injection of two tablepoonsful of castor-oil in half a pint of lukewarm water will be beneficial.

DISTEMPER OR TYPHUS FEVER, *from neglected fever or cold ; poison in the blood from infection.*

Symptoms.—Low fever with sudden and utter loss of strength and rapid emaciation, often accompanied by inflammation of the head or of some internal organ. Dung black and pitchy ; urine very high-coloured. Run-

ning from eyes and nose, and subsequently teeth also get covered with brown fur. Unless checked, the disease may prove fatal in a month.

Sometimes brain is affected, the signs of which are fits, or stupor, or delirium.

If bowels are inflamed, the dung will be black and very offensive, streaked with blood and shreds of coagulated lymph.

If skin breaks out in pustules filled with dark bloody matter, especially on belly and inside thigh, it is a favourable symptom.

Treatment.—Stop all solid food from first symptoms until complete recovery. No exercise, not even walking permitted, though a drive in fresh air is good. Thorough cleanliness of kennel indispensable, with plenty of clean, dry straw and fresh air.

The great point is to assist nature to get rid of the poison from the blood by the action of the bowels and kidneys. Commence with aperients (7 to 10) at intervals of two days.

Feed every two hours with teacupful of Liebig's Extract, warm, which, if not taken voluntarily, must be given as a drench to support the system. Port wine, mixed with arrowroot may be given occasionally, say every sixth hour, in lieu of the Leibig's Extract.

After the aperients have improved the look of the dung, mix antimonial powder, 2 to 4 grains, nitre, 5 to 15 grains, powdered ipecacuanha, 2 to 4 grains; make into a ball and give twice a day. If there is much cough, add one grain of digitalis.

If the head be affected, seton the poll, as explained at page 6.

Directly favourable symptoms set in, give the tonic (No. 27).

If there be diarrhœa, give No. 4 or 5 according to severity of the diarrhœa.

RHEUMATIC FEVER, from damp kennel or exposure to wet and cold, or from high feeding.

Symptoms.—Low fever, with shivering; constipation; dog tries to keep in a corner

and yelps with anguish if any one touches him or even approaches.

Treatment.—Hot bath and drying before a fire, followed by a good aperient (No. 8). Apply locally No. 16 or 17. Kennel must be dry and moderately warm.

For chronic rheumatism, give three times a week red herring mixed with a drachm of camphor to eat.

Loose flannel bandage may be tied round any joint affected.

MADNESS, HYDROPHOBIA, or RABIES, *occurring usually from three weeks to six months after a bite from a mad animal, or may arise from no assignable cause.*

Symptoms.—Great restlessness and complete change of temper first, a good-tempered dog becoming snappish even to his own master, snapping at the walls and at imaginary objects; great thirst and very impetuous style of drinking; indoors the animal

persistently searches for places where other dogs have urinated, or where he thinks they have, and keeps licking the spot eagerly.

The dog in the earlier stage fights with his paws at the corner of his mouth to get rid of froth forming in his mouth. His gait is a long trot straight ahead without turning to either side.

Usually fatal in three or four days. Youatt states that the premonitory symptoms are obscure; first sullen, fidgetty, and constant shifting of posture; when curled up, the face is turned between the paws. Countenance becomes anxious and suspicious. A peculiar delirium, which causes him to snap and fly at imaginary enemies, is a certain sign of rabies.

If a dog not only continually scratches a sore ear, but rolls over like a football in so doing, be sure the sore ear was caused by the bite of a mad dog, and the poison is beginning to take effect.

Appetite becomes depraved, and animal eats his own dung or other filth. Sometimes organs of mastication become palsied, and food is dropped after being only partly chewed.

In the earlier stage, froth forms in the mouth, causing the dog to fight with his paws at the corner of his mouth as if a bone were sticking between his teeth. If this were the case, the mouth must remain permanently open, instead of occasionally closing. If after a time the dog tumbles over, be sure it is madness, and don't touch his mouth to look for a bone. Insatiable thirst soon supervenes.

If a mad dog makes any noise at all, it will be noticed that his voice is quite changed; his muzzle is always elevated, and a perfect bark is rapidly followed by a howl in a higher key.

Absence of sensation of pain is a characteristic sign. A mad dog will tear his own flesh or seize a red-hot poker with his teeth and make no cry if beaten.

In dumb madness the muscles of the lower jaw are paralysed, the mouth is open, the tongue blackened and protruding.

Treatment.—No cure. Shoot the animal if the symptoms are undoubted. On the slightest suspicion of this disease, the dog should be isolated from all living animals and closely watched for further symptoms.

Note.—If dog bites human being or horse, apply lunar caustic at once, and give aperient and cooling medicines to ward off inflammation.

TETANUS and LOCKJAW, from severe injury.

Symptoms.—If muscles of back be affected, the body is contracted like a bow, till head is close to the tail; if muscles of the belly be attacked, the bow is the other way: sometimes one side only is concerned.

Treatment.—Give chloroform to stop the spasms, followed by purgative (No. 10), but probably the disease will be incurable.

TURNSTIDE, probably from a diseased brain mostly attacks only highly-bred pups.

Symptoms.—No frothing at the mouth, but animal turns continually round and round till exhausted.

Treatment.—Seton the poll, and feed on nourishing diet.

CATARACT, from a blow, or constitutional.

Symptoms.—A whiteness in the back part of the pupil of the eye.

Treatment.—Do nothing. Professional men only can operate for this.

AMAUROSIS, from disease of the optic nerve.

Symptoms.—Eye clear, no inflammation, but the pupil is much larger than usual, and the dog is blind of the eye affected.

Treatment.—Do nothing.

INFLAMMATION OF EYE, from distemper.

Symptoms.—White of the eye turns bluish red, and is filmy; constant watering from eye, and dog avoids the light.

Treatment.—Tonic (No. 27 or 28) internally and good diet, will probably effect a cure.

The eye-lotion (No. 20) may be also used. Don't give aperients if there has previously been distemper, as the system is already low.

INFLAMMATION OF EYE, or common OPTHALMIA, *when not preceded by other disease.*

Symptoms.—Eye inflamed, with thick discharge; white of the eye very bloodshot; dog avoids light.

Treatment.—Purgatives (Nos. 7 to 10), low diet, with warm fomentations (either milk or water) at first, followed by the eye-lotion (No. 20).

CANKER, or INFLAMMATION OF THE EAR, *from exposure or high feeding. Very common with long-eared dogs. Water-dogs get it from having the whole body, except ears, immersed in water, which naturally causes determination of blood to the ears, followed by inflammation.*

Symptoms.—Dog continually shakes his head and tries to rub or scratch the ear; the

lining of the ear is red and inflamed, and the tips may probably be ulcerated. Dog sometimes becomes deaf.

If, in scratching, the dog rolls over like a football, he is mad from bite on ear by another mad dog. (See "Madness," page 43.)

Treatment.—Purgatives (No. 8 or 10) and low diet to reduce the inflammation. First bathe the ear with warm water and soft sponge. Then muzzle him, put his head flat and drop the lotion (No. 22) thoroughly inside the ear three or four times a day. The outside sores may be touched with wet bluestone. A water-dog should be prevented going into water whilst suffering from this, or he will get worse. A muslin bandage or cap may be advantageously tied round the head to prevent the ears being shaken about without causing too much heat.

Youatt gives the following rule for dropping lotion into a dog's ear. Two persons required. The surgeon must hold the muzzle

of the dog with one hand and have the root of the ear in the hollow of the other and between the first finger and thumb. The assistant must then pour the liquid into the ear; half a teaspoonful will usually be sufficient. The surgeon, without quitting the dog, will then close the ear and mould it gently until the liquid has insinuated itself as deeply as possible into the passages of the ear.

Note.—Take care of your clothes in this treatment, as the lotion containing lead will leave a white mark where it falls.

A remedy styled “Rackham’s Ear Canker Specific” is sold in Calcutta, and has been favourably mentioned.

OZÆNA, or INFLAMMATION INSIDE THE NOSE.

Symptoms.—A stinking discharge from the nostril.

Treatment.—First syringe with warm water. and afterwards with a mixture of two grains of chloride of zinc with one ounce of water.

Keep bowels open by No. 7 or 9, and avoid heating food.

LARYNGITIS, or INFLAMMATION OF THE WINDPIPE.

Symptoms.—Hoarse and painful cough and quick, hard breathing with feverish symptoms.

Treatment.—Give active purge (No. 8) at once and seton the throat. Vegetable diet and fever medicine (No. 19) if symptoms do not abate.

PLEURISY, or INFLAMMATION OF COVERING OF LUNGS.

Symptoms.—Spasms of chest and shivering; laborious breathing, but air expired not hotter than usual; dry cough; pulse quick, small and wiry.

Treatment.—Don't blister. Give good aperient and only soup for food. Give pill three times a day of one grain calomel with one

grain opium. Take care that dog is not exposed to cold or damp.

PNEUMONIA, or INFLAMMATION OF LUNGS.

Symptoms.—No spasms of chest; strong shivers; laborious breathing, and air expired is decidedly hotter than usual; pulse quick but soft; nostrils red; strong cough; crackling sound may be heard inside chest. Dog will not lie down much, but sits on haunches.

Treatment.—Same as above. If there is no pleurisy whatever, a blister may also be applied to the chest.

BRONCHITIS and ASTHMA.

Symptoms.—Shivering and continual hard cough, with discharge of mucus and wheezing; pulse full; no spasms, and cough apparently not painful. Bronchitis, if not cured, will result in asthma.

Treatment.—Don't bleed or blister. Give emetic (No. 18) followed by mild aperient

(No. 7 or 9); avoid stimulating food. If of long standing, give milk diet and beef tea, and rub chest with mustard liniment, or with No. 16 or 17.

CONSUMPTION.

Symptoms.—Very much as with human beings, viz., cough, emaciation, blood-spitting, diarrhœa, and death.

Treatment.—Codliver oil (one to three teaspoonsful according to size of dog) three times a day to alleviate pain. Don't expect a cure.

INFLAMMATION OF STOMACH, or GASTRITIS,
from poison or improper food.

Symptoms.—Vain efforts to vomit with much straining. Animal lies extended with belly touching the ground. Nose hot, quick breathing, great thirst.

Treatment.—Give emetic (No. 18) at once, followed by purge, and feed on slops only till all symptoms have disappeared; then gradually resume ordinary feeding.

INFLAMED LIVER, or YELLOWS, *very common with dogs exposed to wet and cold, or not sufficiently exercised and too much food.*

Symptoms.—Commences with shivers, hot nose, feverish symptoms, clay-colored dung ; white of eyes becomes yellow and vomiting sets in, when dog soon gets exhausted and dies. Liver, if enlarged, can be easily felt by hand just below the right ribs.

Treatment.—Give promptly aperient (No. 7) and a clyster (No. 9) after purging ceases. Every four hours give pill of one grain calomel and one grain of opium. Give exercise, and rub No. 16 well over the right side. Only slops for food till recovered. Take care the dog does not get wet whilst under treatment.

INFLAMMATION OF BOWELS, *from bad feeding or result of colic.*

Symptoms.—Strong feverish symptoms, but nose, ears, and legs cold ; evident pain on the bowels being pressed by hand. Dog stands

with arched back, legs all together and tail pressed down.

Treatment.—Give hot bath and dry thoroughly; give castor-oil clysters and pill of one grain calomel and one grain opium every four hours. Don't rub the belly.

COLIC, usually soon after improper meal.

Symptoms.—Intermittent gripes, when dog howls with pain, with back arched and legs drawn together as in cases of bowel inflammation. Bowels *not* tender on pressure, and rubbing by hand affords relief.

Treatment.—Hot bath for thirty minutes, dry thoroughly; give castor-oil clysters, and rub the belly with No. 16. If pain continues, opium in 2-grain doses may be given every three hours.

DIARRHŒA, usually from improper food or may be caused by internal inflammation.

Symptoms.—If slight, only loose stools. If bad, the dung is slimy. If very bad, blood and

white shreds or patches will be mixed with the dung, and dog becomes weak.

Treatment.—Attend to diet and probably no medicine will be required. If it be, give No. 4 or 5. If very bad, only rice-water to drink, and boiled rice and milk to eat.

CONSTIPATION, from want of exercise or feeding on too stimulating food.

Symptoms.—Belly hard and painful; what dung is expelled is very hard.

Treatment.—Give green food, such as porridge or oatmeal, and steady exercise; and, if necessary, the clyster (No. 9 or 10) or aperient (No. 7). Cold boiled liver is a gentle laxative.

PILES, often accompanying constipation.

Symptoms.—Dark nut-like knobs round the anus.

Treatment.—Soft food and exercise as above. A dose or two of castor-oil, followed by mix-

ing a little powdered brimstone, daily, with the food till symptoms have gone.

INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS.

Symptoms.—Urine very scanty ; great pain in the loins.

Treatment.—Give twice a day a drink or drench of five grains carbonate of soda and thirty drops sweet spirits of nitre in wine-glassful of water.

INFLAMMATION OF BLADDER *from catching cold.*

Symptoms.—Scaldings when passing urine and discharge from penis of light yellow matter (like gonorrhœa with human beings), from which the exterior of the penis gets sore.

Treatment.—Give aperient, followed by a dose of ten grains nitre with half ounce epsom salt every third day. Keep penis clean by frequent washing with warm water (with soft sponge or syringe), and if it is excoriated, apply No. 21.

STONE IN BLADDER, *possibly from drinking impure tank water, but cause can rarely be correctly traced.*

Symptoms.—The animal constantly voids small quantities of urine of an unhealthy sort and, occasionally, drops of blood also. The point of the penis remains protruding from its sheath, and the leg is never raised when urinating as in health. If compelled to walk down steps or any steep declivity, the animal shows the pain arising from the stone, by sudden cries.

Treatment.—Only a professional man can do permanent good in these cases. To alleviate pain give vegetable diet, and, if necessary, the anodyne No. 6.

BLOODY URINE (or Hæmaturia) *apart from other symptoms of organic disease may be seen.*

Treatment.—Cooling diet generally sufficient. If not give three minims tincture of cantharides with two ounces of water.

PENIS INFLAMED, *from deranged digestive functions.*

Symptoms.—The dog constantly licks his penis, from which a thin fluid exudes. If not attended to, the discharge becomes thick and mattery, and the parts are tender and painful, and ultimately sores will form.

Treatment.—The food must be at once attended to, as that previously given was evidently too heating. Put the animal gently on his side or back, and first cleanse the parts thoroughly by squirting (or squeezing from a sponge) tepid water over the penis. If there be hairs matted together, cut them off. Then apply the lotion No. 21, three times daily, with a bit of lint. If that lotion is not procurable, either of the following, though not quite so good, may be used, *viz.*, half a scruple of alum with one ounce of rose water or four grains sulphate of copper with one ounce of distilled water. If in cutting off hairs, the penis be accidentally cut, the

bleeding can be stopped by applying powder of burnt alum, or a touch of lunar caustic.

PALSY following attack of distemper or from worms, or from disease of brain and spinal chord.

Symptoms.—Sometimes only twitching of head or one limb, but when bad, the whole body is affected, and also fits ensue frequently.

Treatment.—If dog has recently had distemper, give tonics (No. 27 or 28) and nourishing diet. If no distemper, suspect worms and give No. 29, 30 or 31, followed by tonics. Fresh air and steady exercise desirable.

FITS from teething or from worms, or from brain disease. (See "Palsy," "Apoplexy" and "Epilepsy.")

Symptoms.—A puppy lies on its side in convulsions, but no foaming at the mouth as in epilepsy.

Treatment.—If worms be suspected, treat accordingly; if a young pup be affected, try hot bath and attend to the bowels.

Sometimes a dog whilst out at exercise will suddenly stand still in a dazed manner, then with a loud strange guttural sound falls on its side, the limbs are ultimately rigid and violently contracted, the mouth is covered with foam, and both dung and urine may be involuntarily discharged. When the convulsions are over, the animal raises its head and stares about; if not prevented, it will rush off at a racing pace.

Treatment.—In such cases, wait quietly till the fit subsides, taking precautions, by slipping a rope or handkerchief through the collar or round the neck, to prevent the dog running away on recovery. It is useless to try any medicine whilst the fit is on, as the power of swallowing is suspended. If available, an enema of 2 drachms sulphuric æther, 2 scruples laudanum and 4 ounces of cold spring

water may be at one injected and repeated after one hour's complete rest. As this class of fits is attributable to high feeding, the diet must be attended to, and the animal must be prevented from heating itself by running about violently for some days, or the fit will recur.

EPILEPSY, from unknown case, probably hereditary.

Symptoms.—Fit comes on quite suddenly and passes off nearly as quickly; convulsion with foaming at the mouth, and blueness of lips and gums.

Treatment.—Bromide of potassium is the best remedy, two to three grains in a pill twice a day for a month.

APOPLEXY, from too much blood to brain.

Symptoms.—Heavy stertorous breathing with insensibility. Eye fixed and bloodshot; no convulsions or foaming.

Treatment.—Bleed at once from neck vein. Give purge (No. 8) and clyster (No. 10). Keep bowels open afterwards, and avoid stimulating food.

WORMS, *from various causes, are very common in dogs' intestines.*—They are of three different kinds: the tapeworm, usually only one, of great length, flat and jointed; the round worms, two to eight inches long, like a common garden worm, except that it is pointed at both ends, and is of pinkish white colour; the maw worm, pointed at one end but blunt at the other, and of milky white colour, which only inhabits the larger and lower intestines.

Symptoms.—Depraved appetite and cough; staring coat, soon followed by loss of flesh; worm expelled with dung, which is evacuated frequently but in small quantities; breath offensive; nose hot and dry; sometimes fits occur.

(See "Fits.")

Treatment.—If symptoms are slight, give No. 29, 31 or 33, and repeat every five or six days till cured. If more powerful remedy be required, No. 30 will do. Change diet. Avoid “Indian pink,” as it is a dangerous remedy. Five or six drops of spirits of turpentine in a dessertspoonful of castor-oil may be given to pups, and half a drachm similarly to a full-sized dog. Vermifuges should be given in the morning after a fast of at least 24 hours for ordinary dogs. With puppies, the last meal on preceding day should be omitted.

If you are certain there is a tapeworm, give one scruple powdered pomegranate root bark, followed in 4 hours by castor-oil (2 to 4 drachms). If there are only maw worms (which can be known by carefully inspecting the dung), they are best acted on by enemas, such as one tablespoonful of salt dissolved in a quarter pint of tepid water, or 30 grains aloes with a quarter pint of milk warmed.

WORM IN KIDNEYS.

Symptoms.—Bloody urine mixed with pus.

Treatment.—Treat as above for Worms.

DROPSY or ANASARCA, *from general debility or from kidneys not working properly.*

Symptoms.—Belly much enlarged ; emaciation ; morbid thirst. Sometimes urine is mixed with blood.

Treatment.—If from debility, give tonics and nourishing diet. If urine be bloody, treat for kidney disease.

DYSPEPSIA, *from improper feeding and want of exercise.*

Symptoms.—Flatulence, loss of energy, alternate constipation and diarrhœa, extreme fatness, or else emaciated.

Treatment.—If too fat, limit the diet, give regular exercise, and occasional purgatives. If too lean, merely change diet every three or four days, and attend to general health.

CANCER.

Symptoms.—Hard, knotty lump, which enlarges and ulcerates, and a red fungous growth appears. Most common about the private parts.

Treatment.—Incurable.

Note.—A cancer in the womb causes the vagina to appear as if the bitch were constantly in heat.

TUMOURS.

Symptoms.—Soft swelling just below the skin.

Treatment.—Must be cut out by some experienced person.

ABSCCESS, *the result of inflammation.*

Symptoms.—Hard, painful swellings which gradually work their way to the skin and burst. Matter may be felt by its fluctuation when pressed by the finger.

Treatment.—First poultice, then stick a lancet in and cut the swelling open *downwards* to let all matter run out.

LIVE LEECH IN NOSTRIL.

Note.—Though this cannot be strictly called a disease, it often causes more discomfort and trouble than many ailments recognized by the Faculty.

Symptoms.—The dog constantly makes futile efforts by rubbing his paws over his nose and by snorting to get rid of something, and on careful inspection, the leech can be seen inside the nostril. This is very common with sporting dogs in Indian jungles.

Treatment.—Don't pull the leech out forcibly, or its fang will cause sore subsequently. First try injecting salt and water inside the nostril or rub half a cut onion over the nose, and seize the leech as it comes out of one nostril with the intention of going up the other. If this won't do, keep the dog as long as you can, from 12 to 24 hours without water, then hold its nose close to a saucer of water. As the leech comes down to drink, run a big needle into it to prevent its retiring, and then rub some common salt on it which causes it inevitably to release its hold,

Part IV.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIOUS KINDS OF DOGS.*

The Greyhound is of several kinds, viz., English, Irish, Highland, and Lowland Scotch, Russian, Grecian, Turkish, Persian, and Italian.

All greyhounds hunt by sight rather than by scent; are not so highly gifted with sagacity as spaniels, and not generally so affectionate to their masters as other dogs are. A greyhound's age, like that of a race-horse, is reckoned from the 1st January of the year in which born.

The English Greyhound has peculiarly long attenuated head and face, terminating in singular sharpness of nose and length of muzzle.

* These descriptions are taken chiefly from Stonehenge, though considerably abridged by Youatt and others. It is only where they are silent, that the compiler has written original matter, as in the description of Japanese and Chinese dogs.

which gives a longer grasp, and therefore greater facility for securing its prey; ears should be close, sharp, and drooping; neck must be long to correspond with length of leg, or the animal is thrown out of his stride in trying to seize his game; chest must be capacious, but deep rather than broad; shoulders broad, deep, and obliquely placed; fore-legs set on square without bulging at the shoulder; legs straight with plenty of bone; the forearm (between elbow and knee) especially must be long, straight, and muscular; pasterns low placed, and toes neither turned in nor out. The back should be long and strong, though, if for use in hilly country, a dog with a shorter back would have the advantage; ribs arched; thighs and haunches muscular; hocks broad and low placed, or the animal will be devoid of speed.

Colour varies considerably, but for strength and endurance, the brindled, or brown or fawn coloured, is considered best.

The Scotch Lowland Greyhound is less speedy than the English, but stronger and larger, and has rougher coat.

The Highland Greyhound or *Deerhound* is like a large greyhound, but with a rough hairy coat, and in running he keeps his nose much higher than an ordinary greyhound would, so as to be ready to pull down his game. Height should be about 26 inches, and the dog may be of any colour. Unless possessing both speed to overtake game and courage to attack it, he is obviously not of much use. But if a cross with a bulldog be tried to improve the courage, the result would not be satisfactory, as the animals so bred attack a deer too much in front and thereby get thrusts from the horns.

The Irish Greyhound has shorter and finer hair than the Scotch one has, of pale fawn colour, and pendant ears. It is a large dog, sometimes four feet high, but not savage.

The Russian Greyhound is usually dark brown or iron grey, with soft thick hair, and

the hair of its tail forming a spiral twist. It hunts by scent as well as sight, and is used in Russia for deer.

The Grecian Greyhound is smaller, and has coarser limbs than the English, and its muzzle is not so pointed.

The Turkish Greyhound is a small-sized hairless animal of little use.

The Persian Greyhound is very handsome, swift, courageous, but inclined to be ferocious. Though slighter than the English, he is not less enduring; his ears are pendulous and feathered.

The Italian Greyhound, very symmetrical but small, is more a pet than a sporting dog. It is bred on the coasts of Italy for sale to foreigners. It is usually good-tempered, though deficient in intelligence and personal attachment to its master.

Terriers.—Eight different kinds,—*viz.*—(1) the English; (2) the Scotch; (3) the Dandie Dinmont; (4) the Skye; (5) the Fox Terrier; (6) the Bedlington; (7) the Halifax Blue Tan; and (8) the Toy Terrier, of which again there are various kinds.

The English Terrier usually weighs from 6 to 10 lbs.; it should be smooth-skinned, rich black and tan, without a speck of white hair; there must be a patch of tan over each eye; nose and palate quite black; toes pencilled with black more or less up the leg; nose long and tapering; jaw slightly overhung; eye small and bright, chest deep rather than wide; shoulders powerful to let him dig away at earth for hours without fatigue; loins short and strong; fore and hind legs straight and strong in muscle; feet round and hare-like; tail fine with a down carriage.

The Scotch Terrier resembles the English in all his good points, except that his coat is wiry and rough and pepper-and-salt colour.

The real *Dandie Dinmont* is either reddish brown all over, or grey on back and light brown on legs, with silky hair on forehead, but rest hard and not long. Body long; legs short; ears large and hanging close to the head; eyes bright and full; tail straight and erect, with slight curve over the back. Weight should be 20 to 24 lbs.

The Mongrel Dandie weighs just half the above weight, and has prick ears (*i.e.*, small standing up ears).

The Skye Terrier measures from tip to tail three times his own height. Ears may be either large, slightly raised, and falling over, or standing up like those of a fox. Tail must not curl over the back, and any white hair is a defect. A silky coat and jet black colour shows impurity of blood, though there are various kinds of skyes.

The Fox Terrier in olden days was attached to every pack of hounds to unearth the fox if necessary, but this has become obsolete

from the quicker pace of all modern packs. The points of a fox terrier are, weight not over 16 lb; colour white with black, or black and tan, or tan marks about the head; hair fine, but not silky; head flat and much wider between the ears than between the eyes; nose black; ears small, thin, and lying close to the cheek; light neck; full chest, but not deep; strong body and legs.

The Bedlington Terrier is a North country dog, has shortish body with long legs; colour liver or sandy, with cherry nose, or dark blue with black nose; head has, like the Dandie, a tuft of silky hair on top. Usually of very quarrelsome disposition.

The Halifax Blue Tan resembles the Scotch terrier, but coat is long and *silky*, blue on back and sides (any tan or fawn colour is a defect), with legs and muzzle a light yellow tan and beard several inches long of similar colour.

All terriers are very keen in pursuit of rats and vermin; but unless they have a touch of

the bulldog in their composition, they are deficient in pluck if the vermin fights well.

The English Pointer.—If his pedigree can be traced back to Mr. Edge's Kennel, it is considered very satisfactory. The good points are: head rather large and wide, with high forehead; eye not too large; muzzle broad, with outline square in front; neck long without ruffs (loose skin round neck). A distinguishing mark of pure breed is the tail, which, though strong at the root, should suddenly diminish to within two inches of top, when it becomes a fine point; shoulder-blade must be long and strong; upper arm long, with short forearm, with elbow well below the chest, or he cannot stop and turn quickly, and will soon get tired; foot must be round, strong, with thick sole; coat should be short and soft. White with dark head is colour most preferred, as the white renders dog visible when working.

The Spanish Pointer is stronger and larger but less active than the English pointer.

The Portuguese Pointer is like the Spanish, only it has a bushy tail.

The Carriage (Great Danish or Dalmatian) Dog is spotted with black, or reddish brown, on white ground. The spots should be of uniform size and quite distinct from the white. The peculiarity of this animal is his love of horses, which induces him to follow where they go.

The Setter is so called because he used in olden days to drop or set down, instead of pointing, as he is now taught to do, to game. The Irish Setter is generally more hardy than the English one, but neither can stand heat without going into water at least every half hour. The good points which both sorts should have are: ears long and thin, and

covered with soft silky hair, slightly waved; the tail (or "flag") must never curl over the back, nor, when in motion, should it ever be higher than its root; all four legs should be feathered (*i.e.*, have long curly hair), and the tail should have a fanlike brush of long hair.

The Irish Setter should be red with muzzle of same colour. A dark line down the back is objected to; the mouth should be black. The English setter has usually white ground with coloured (black, liver, red, &c.) head and patches, but there is no fixed rule.

Hair should be wavy and of silky texture throughout.

The Scotch Setter is like the English sort only his colour is black tan, or black tan and white.

The Russian Setter is little known in England, but would probably answer well in India, as he is not so easily knocked up by heat when working. He is covered with a thick matted coat, and as regards sagacity

and nose is inferior to none, even if he be not, as some declare, superior to the British kinds.

Spaniels may be divided into three divisions :—

1st.—The Springer, which includes Sussex, Clumber, and Norfolk Spaniels.

2nd.—The Cocker, used principally for woodcock.

3rd.—Toy Spaniels, including King Charles, Blenheim, &c.

For sporting purposes, a spaniel under 12lb. weight is useless. The coat must be thick to stand constant wet, the nose must be first-class, or he will fail to follow game in concealed spots. The Clumber is invariably mute, but other spaniels will distinguish by their note what sort of game they are on. The tail should never rise above the level of the back, and its rapid working should show when the dog is on game.

The Clumber is a long, low, heavy dog, weight from 30 to 40 lbs., and height about 20 inches. Legs should be well feathered, and feet hairy ; coat thick, silky, and wavy, and colour of lemon and white.

The Sussex is about same height and weight as the Clumber, but shorter back, and has liver-coloured coat and nose. The great difference, however, is, that whilst the Clumber is generally mute, the Sussex has a full bell-like note.

The Norfolk Spaniel, which is most common is like a small setter ; colour is usually black and white, or liver and white.

The Cocker is smaller and more active than the ordinary Spaniel, and the tail is usually cropped to prevent its knocking against bushes when working. It is used principally for woodcock.

Water-Spaniels may be recognized by toes being more webbed, and feet larger than with land dogs ; coat woolly, matted, and oily to

resist action of water on the skin. This oil makes the dog smell rather strongly.

The "M'Carthy" and "Doctor" breed of Irish South country water-spaniels are particularly prized. Colour must be entirely pure liver without any white; height 21 to 23 inches; ears 24 to 26 inches from point to point; well defined top-knot coming down in a peak on the forehead; tail short, round, stiff, without feather underneath.

Newfoundland Dogs are divided into two classes; the larger, 25 to 30 inches high, known as the large Labrador, is always mixed black and white; whilst the smaller, or St. John's breed, rarely exceeds 25 inches high, is usually quite black, though occasionally liver-coloured. In their native country they drag loads over snow. Though very companionable and gifted with acute power of scent they are no use for sporting purposes.

Bulldog (so named because formerly used for baiting bulls) should have round head; high skull; eyes not too large, with forehead well sunk between them; ears small, rather close together and not too far down; muzzle short with plenty of chop; back short and well arched towards the tail, which should be fine and of moderate length; coat rather fine; chest deep and broad, strong about the neck; legs muscular; foot narrow and well split up. The characteristics are great courage and extreme tenacity when once it has laid hold of anything, so that it is only by choking that it can be made to let go. A bulldog always attacks the head of an animal, and is not addicted to barking. Temper usually surly.

Mastiff (from the Venetian *mastino*, meaning large limbed) should have large head something between bulldog and bloodhound (but not showing front teeth as bulldogs do),

with small drooping ear, small eye, deep voice; colour red or fawn, with black muzzle or various, but fawn and white is not considered good.

Poodles excel other dogs in intelligence and the ease with which they may be taught tricks. Though used in France for game, they don't seem to care about it.

Barbet is a sort of small poodle.

Maltese dogs should not exceed six pounds in weight; white colour, with occasional patch of fawn on ear or paw, resembling skye terrier, except that the coat is more soft and silky, and the tail curls over one hip.

King Charles' Spaniel should have black palate and nose; the latter very short and turned up, round head, prominent eyes, with a well marked 'stop' between them; long ears hanging close to the cheeks; colour should be black and tan, and weight as near 5 lb., or even less, as possible; coat should be soft

and wavy, but not curly; and legs must be well feathered down to the toes. Good watch dog generally.

The Blenheim Spaniel resembles the small King Charles, except in colour, which is white with red or yellow spots, and a white blaze between the eyes. The palate should be quite black.

Pugs should be fawn colour, with decidedly black face; coat short, silky and sweet smelling; feet like a hare's, and no dew claws on hind-legs; weight from 6 to 10 lb. Suitable for drawing-room pets only.

Japanese and Chinese Dogs.—Under this heading it is only intended to refer to the pet or toy dogs imported to England and India, as the majority of readers would take no interest in the 'chow-chow' and other varieties which are really to be found in ordinary life in China and Japan. The writer having travelled in Japan, has had the

opportunity of judging of the original articles in its native country ; and he also served in the China war of 1860, when the sacking of the Emperor's Summer Palace caused the Chinese pugs found therein to become fashionable pets in Europe. Yet, with these facilities for acquiring genuine specimens, he regrets having nothing to say in favour of either Japanese or Chinese dogs. They are, of course, utterly useless for sport, or even killing vermin.

Doubtless, the fashionable taste for these dogs will, like other fashions, die out, as they are not to be compared to the genuine Maltese for ladies' pets ; but as it is certainly at present the fashion to profess to admire them, some remarks regarding them are now given. The 'points' have not been fixed in the precise manner of those of terrier and other English dogs. When the writer was in Japan, the great test of excellence was for the purchaser to endeavour to rest a silver dollar (about double the size of a rupee) on its rim, on the

animal's nose. *If he could do so*, the price was half what it would otherwise be, as the prominent eye and extremely short nose of the perfect specimen rendered the attempt impossible. One peculiar test of the GENUINE Japanese, as distinguished from the Chinese of similar appearance, is its quasi-nautical mode of progression. If the latter wished to cross a room, it would go straight to the intended spot, whilst the Japanese indulges in a series of short curves right and left alternately. Another peculiarity of the genuine Japanese is its want of intelligence, ordinary sense, and affection for its owner; the Chinese possesses all the three attributes, though in a less degree than the King Charles' Spaniel, which may be considered the English improved descendant of the former.

Both Japanese and Chinese are prized in proportion to their diminutive size. The weight ought never to exceed five pounds. The skull should be round, with a very large

round prominent eyes. If the colour be black and tan, the black must be very intense and rich, and the smallest touch of white anywhere would be a serious defect. The Japanese dog also has the appearance of incessantly weeping. There should be an indentation, or 'spot,' between the eyes. The lower jaw should project beyond the upper, and also turn up.

CROSSED BREEDS.

Retrievers are usually divided into two classes, called the curly-coated, and wavy-coated (or flat-coated). The former is covered all over, *except on* the head, with short, crisp curls of black or dark liver-colour without white. It resembles the small Newfoundland and the Irish Water-Spaniel or Setter, between which it is bred.

The wavy-coated retriever has the head of a setter, but shorter and less hairy ears, and

the loose gait of the Newfoundland. Legs should not be much feathered ; colour black ; height between 20 and 24 inches. These dogs are expensive to keep, as they eat so much. Unless they can stoop well and have first-rate noses also they will not be able to find wounded birds.

Bull Terrier should be three-quarters terrier, or he will be too heavy and slow. He must have strong jaw, but the under one not projecting ; strong chest ; legs not bandy ; tail fine and thin, like a bulldog, lightly and actively built height between 10 and 16 inches, and white colour is most prized, the best dog going for combining great pluck with sociable disposition and general intelligence.

The Lurcher is a cross between a greyhound and a sheep dog, used by poachers, as he combines speed and great hunting powers with silence.

The Cur is a cross between a sheep dog and terrier, and extremely useful in looking after

his master's property, though a nuisance to other people from his habit of yelping at strange persons and animals.

Part V.

ON THE IMPORTATION OF DOGS TO INDIA, AND SORT TO SELECT.

MANY residents in India wish to import dogs from England, but have a great difficulty in deciding what sort to get. The descriptions of the various classes contained in this work will assist them in forming an opinion as to the correct name of the animal they would like to possess ; but then remains the problem of its suitability to the climate. The climate of India varies so extremely according to locality, from the intense cold of the Himalayas, the equable temperature of the Cossyah, Garrow, and Naga ranges of hills, the humid moisture of Lower Bengal, down to the incessant steamy heat of the Western Coast, that it is impossible to lay down any rule applicable to the whole country.

The first point to consider is, what is the animal required for? It may be only for a lady's pet, or as a protector of the house from trespassers, or as a companion to its master in his solitary life in the interior of the country, or for sporting purposes. We will endeavour to give a few hints suitable for various cases. If required for a lady, the Maltese is, undoubtedly, most suitable, as its merry lively disposition, affectionate nature, and cleanly habits give it the pre-eminence amongst drawing-room pets. But if the lady also desires that her dog should be alert at night to detect, and by its barking to give warning of the approach of thieves (who can gain such easy access to Indian bungalows), then a very small terrier should be selected.

For companion to a gentleman we recommend the bull terrier. If resident in a hill climate, a Newfoundland is a very pleasant animal to possess, but he must be imported during the cold season, and on no account

subject to the heat of the plains even for a week. For ordinary bird-shooting a "Cocker" Spaniel is probably about the best, or a Retriever.

MANAGEMENT ON BOARD-SHIP.

IF possible, an imported dog should, during the sea voyage, be under the charge of some friend, if the master himself be not on board, who will take the trouble every morning and evening to let the dog out of its kennel for a walk on the deck, and to see that the animal's habitation is not too close to the boilers, or unduly exposed to the sun's rays. The usual charge is five pounds for a dog's passage from England to India; besides which the butcher who feeds it will expect, and should receive, a tip of ten shillings at starting with the promise of a further sum of same amount if THE ANIMAL ARRIVES IN GOOD HEALTH at its destination. This gives him a direct

interest in it, and he has the power of causing damage from neglect to any animal regarding which he has not received his "dues." But however willing he may be, neither he, nor any of the crew, can spare time to give the regular exercise which is conducive to health. If it be a water-dog, a bath twice a week (in fresh water, if possible, but if not procurable then in sea-water) is absolutely indispensable to keep the skin in order.

The expenses of importation being so heavy, it is obviously bad economy to bring any but really valuable animals.

The food on board-ship should be only two-thirds of the dog's ordinary allowance, whilst the quantity of fluid may be doubled. If, as frequently occurs, there are signs of constipation after the first few days of confinement on board, give a mild aperient, to be repeated as occasion requires.

Many animals, which are usually good-tempered, become snappish and surly on board, so

it must not be forgotten before starting to supply not only the dog-chain, but also a muzzle, for use whilst out exercising, or the dog's daily walks on deck may be objected to and prohibited. Plenty of clean loose straw should be put in the kennel to lessen the annoyance caused by the motion of the vessel.

TREATMENT IN INDIA OF IMPORTED DOGS.

It is necessary to remember that a dog recently from Europe requires comforts and precautions against the climate, just as much as, if not more than, a human being under similar circumstances. The latter will believe from the information of others, without waiting to ascertain the fact from painful personal experience, that undue exposure to the sun's rays induces sickness, pain, and death. But the poor dog, accustomed to move about freely in the open air of his native land, cannot realize

this fact, and hence the necessity for keeping him shut up during the heat of the day. But if a punkah be necessary for his master, it is equally so for the dog, and water cooled with ice (though not with the ice actually in it) is a good tonic. The actual ice may injure the digestive organs. If the house is thoroughly closed, so that the dog cannot get outside, where any passing cur would be a sufficient powerful inducement to tempt him out under the sun's rays, the best plan is to let the dog roam about the house. But if there be any chance of his getting out of doors, he should be chained up in the same rooms where his master sits, with a plentiful supply of drinking water within reach, and both morning and evening he should have regular exercise. A water-dog must have a tub into which he can plunge when so inclined, or his skin will soon become diseased. For other sorts, a bath once a day is sufficient with thorough drying, and *to be followed by*

exercise to avert the chance of rheumatism from insufficient drying. Warm-baths are debilitating, but the chill may be taken off the water if very cold.

Washing is not indispensable to cleanliness, and if the animal cannot be exercised after its bath, or always shivers or exhibits a marked antipathy to its bath, the following process may be advantageously substituted. Smear the yolk of hen's eggs, from which the white has been carefully removed, well into the dog's hair. For an ordinary sized terrier three eggs will be sufficient. Pour a little water on the animal's back and rub by hand briskly till the body is covered with lather, which can then be removed by pouring water over it. This need not be repeated oftener than twice a week, hand-rubbing, combing and brushing only being requisite on the intermediate mornings.

The aversion to a bath shown by some dogs may be traced to the fact of having

their heads forcibly immersed when the soapy water causes their eyes to smart. If soap, instead of yolk of egg, be used, it should be of some very mild quality, *and clean* water should be poured over the dog's head instead of dipping it into the bath.

If a dog be much troubled with fleas, a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine should be mixed with the yolk of each egg used for cleaning him, and at the same time his kennel must be thoroughly purified. This can be done by throwing buckets full of boiling water repeatedly over it to kill the fleas, and subsequently painting the woodwork with spirits of turpentine. In England it is also recommended to give the animal the shavings of yellow deal for its bed; but this might be difficult to procure in India. There are plenty of nostrums which will instantly kill fleas; but the difficulty is to select those which will not injure the dog at the same time. The Circassian insect powder sold by Messrs.

Kemp & Co., of Bombay, in pots from one rupee upwards, is very highly spoken of in that presidency, but the author has had no opportunity of testing it personally. For further information on this subject, reference should be made to Part III of this work under the heading of External or Superficial Diseases.

In England, house-dogs incur disease from basking too much near the fire (*vide* under the heading of Mange in list of diseases).

In India, the reverse process may occur from lying too close to thermantidotes and "khuskhus" tatties, which will perhaps induce rheumatism, sorethroat, cold, or other symptoms of illness. But this applies equally to human beings, so the great rule to observe is—

"WHATEVER PRECAUTIONS BE REQUISITE TO
KEEP A EUROPEAN IN HEALTH ARE EQUALLY
DESIRABLE FOR EUROPEAN DOGS."

From this it follows logically that it is

highly conducive to health to send them to the hills for the hot weather, and if the master goes there himself, or send his wife and family, he should certainly allow his English dog to accompany the party. But this may not be always practicable, and then strict attention must be paid to the foregoing suggestions.

Part VI.

HINDUSTANI VOCABULARY REGARDING DOGS.

NOTE.—The spelling is according to the ordinary pronunciation of English letters without any attempt to follow scientific systems. As local dialects vary considerably, and Indian attendants on dogs are illiterate, elaborate collections of vernacular synonyms are of little practical use. The following common terms may, however, be convenient for persons imperfectly acquainted with Hindustani, and save the trouble of reference to dictionaries on emergencies.

Aloes	... Moosubbur ; elwar.
Anus	... Ganr.
Aperient	... Pait kholney ke dewai.
Assafoetida	... Heeng.
Astringent medicine	... Pait bund kurney ke dewai.
,, ointment	... Zakhm bund kurney ke murhum.
Back (of an animal)	... Peeth.
Bandage	... Puttee.
Bark, to	... Bhaunkbna.

Bathe, to (to give a bath)...	Goosul dena.
„ (to lave)	... Dhona ; dho dalna.
Belly	... Pait.
Birth or confinement	... Bachcha dena.
Birth (of pup)	... Junum ; paidarish.
Bitch	... Kothi ; kootiya. [larna.
Bite, to	... Dant se katna ; moonh cha-
Bladder	... Phookna
Blind of one eye	... Karnar.
„ both eyes	... Andha.
Blood (the fluid)	... Lohu ; khoon.
„ (descent)	... Zart.
Bluestone (sulphate of copper)	... Neela tootiya.
Body	... Budun.
Bone	... Huddee.
Bowels	... Untree.
Brain	... Mughz.
Breath	... Dum ; nufus.
Breathe, to (ordinarily)	... Dum lena.
„ (gaspingly)	... Harna pharna karna.
Brimstone	... Gundhuk.
Bugs	... Khutmul.
Camphor	... Karfoor,
Canker	... Forā.
Caustics	... Tez dewai.
Carbolic	... Carbolic ke tail.

Chain	... Zunjeer.
Cheek	... Garl.
Chest	... Chartee.
Chiretta	... Chiretta.
Claws	... Narkhoon.
Clyster	... Pichkaree.
Cold or catarrh	... Surdi lugga.
Cold season	... Jharey ke mausum.
Cold	... Thunda.
Colic	... Pait men marora lugga ; koolinj.
Corpse of a dog	... Kootta ka larsh.
Costive	... Pait bund hai.
Cough	... Khanse.
Cry, to	... Rona.
Deaf	... Buhra ; khan se nay soonta.
Debility	... Cumzoree ; lartarkut.
Diarrhoea	... Dust lugga ; pait chulta.
Diseases of bladder	... Phookney ke beemaree.
,, bowels	... Untree ke ditto.
,, kidneys	... Gurda ke ditto.
,, liver	... Kuleeja ke ditto.
,, lungs	... Phepra ke ditto.
,, stomach	... Pait ke ditto.
,, skin	... Chumra ke ditto.
Drenching horn	... Deewai ke sing.
Dung of cow	... Gobur.

Dung of dog	... Kootta ke mila.
„ horse	... Leed.
Ear	... Karn.
„ canker in	... Karn men fora lugga.
Enteritis, or inflammation of bowels	... Untree men durd.
Eye	... Ankh.
Eyelid	... Poolook.
Female	... Mardeen ; marda.
Fever	... Bookhar ; tup.
Flea	... Pissoo.
Flesh	... Gosht.
Foam	... Kuf ; phen.
Foot	... Panw.
Fore-leg	... Hart, or ugla hart.
Ginger, dry	... Sont.
„ green	... Udruk.
Girth (for bandage)	... Zeen ka tung.
Granulate, to (as wounds),	Angoor hojaua.
Growl, to	... Bhoonbhun kurna.
Guts	... Untree.
Hair, short, on body	... Roan.
„ long, on tail or ears,	Barl.
Haunch	... Koola.
Head	... Sir ; khopree.
Heal, to	... Sookhua.
Heat (bitches), to be in	... Gum hona ; mustea.

Heat of weather	... Gurmee.
Hind-leg	... Pichley pair.
Hip	... Koola.
Howl, to	... Bhaunkna ukarna.
Howl, a	... Pukar ; wawaila.
Howling	... Kootha ya bhariya ka rona.
Illness, severe	... Sakht beemaree.
,, slight	... Mandugee ; beyaram hona.
Indigestion	.. Budhuzme.
Inflammation	... Sozish.
,, of eyes	... Ankh men larlee.
Jaw	.. Jubra.
Kennel	... Kootha ka ghur ; sugkarna.
Kerosine oil	... Muttee ka tail.
Knee	... Ghootnar ; zanoo.
Lave, to (or bathe a place)	... Dhona ; dho dalna.
Lame	.. Lungra.
Lice	... Joon ; chillur.
Lick, to	... Chartna.
Leech	... Jonk.
Lip	... Lub ; honth.
Liver	... Kuleeja.
Lungs	... Phepra.
Mad	... Deewana ; pugla.
Maggota	... Keera.
Male	... Nur.

Mange	... Koojlee; karrish.
Matter (from sores)	... Peeb; rardh.
Mouth	... Mookh.
„ corner of	... Buchh.
Mustard	... Rai.
Muzzle for dogs	... Moonh bund kurnakachumra'
Nail (of foot)	... Narkhoon.
Nerve	... Resha.
Nipple	... Thun; choonchee.
Nitre	... Shora.
Nose	... Nark.
Nostril	... Nuthna.
Ointment	... Murhum.
Pain	... Durd.
Palate of mouth	... Tarloo.
Pant, to	... Harmphna.
Paw	... Punja.
Penis	... Laurar; hathiyar; dunda.
Pregnant	... Garbeen; pait men bacha.
Pulse	... Nubz.
Pup, to	... Bacha dena.
„ a	... Pillar; bacha.
Purgative	... Pait kholney ka dewai.
Rag, a clean	... Sarda chitra.
Rectum	... Ganr kee beetur.
Rib	... Parslee.
Rheumatism, acute	... Bart; bae.

Rheumatism, chronic	... Agey ke bart; buhot roz ke bart.
Rump	... Pootha.
Saliva	... Rarl.
Salt	... Nimuc; noon.
Scrotum	... Andkos.
Shivering	... Kapkapi; karmpta.
Shoulder	... Phur.
Sinew	... Nus.
Skin	... Chumra.
Sleep	... Neend.
Sleepless	... Aneenda.
Snap, to	... Lapakna.
Snarl, to	... Garajna.
Sole of foot	... Talua; pubbar.
Sore, a	... Ghao; zakhm.
Sorethroat	... Kunth men durd.
Spine	... Reerh.
Sprain	... Moch; pechish.
Stomach	... Pait.
Straw	... Beecharlee.
„ a single	... Tinker.
Sulphate of copper	... Neela tootiya.
„ zinc	... Soofed tootiya.
Sulphur	... Gundhuk.
Swelling, a	... Phulao; sooj giya.
Tail	... Doom.

Teat	... Thun ; choonchee.
Teeth	... Darnt.
Testicles	... Koosiya.
Thigh	... Ran.
Throat	... Kunth ; gulla.
Tongue	... Jeeb.
Treacle	... Tiriyaak ; rarb.
Turpentine	... Tarpeen ka tail.
Udder	... Lewa.
Urine	... Pishab.
Vagina	... Choot.
Whine, to	... Rona.
Womb	... Kokh ; dharan.
Worms	... Kenchwa ; keera.
Yelp, to	... Kutkutana ; cheecheeyana.

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